

refer before closing our remarks on this subject. The future financial difficulties of India must not be overlooked, as they must operate with great pressure on the home Government for some time to come, in spite of all that has been stated to the contrary. We think, therefore, that in the present state of things, whatever amount of money is required, that the entire responsibility should be vested in the Imperial Government alone.

No. III.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY. £2500
has been paid (from the Patriotic Fund) to each of
two day schools. These schools are for Protestants
but let it be remembered that there is not above one
or two per cent. of Roman Catholics in the navy. Dr
Cullen has been asked to supply the money for the
schools, and that allowance is being paid in Ireland
to the amount of £10,000 per annum. Besides
school fees, the grossness of this insinuation
will be more apparent. Scotland, a much poorer
country than Ireland, has a military establishment
of about £148,000, and the sum disbursed in that country
is about £5000 per annum. Yet the Scots do not
complain. Fortunately they are without a Cullen
to stir up the passions of the ignorant. There is
an unsational, narrow-minded monk would not be
tolerated. Till Dr. Cullen came amongst us no one
considered the army in a religious point of view, or
attempted to separate it into sects and creeds. Dr. Cullen
has done this, and he has done it with a view to
the army is composed of Roman Catholics. Such dis-
tinctions as these are odious and uncalled for. But
the committee of the Patriotic Fund state that they
are not to be separated from the rest of the army
the actual state of facts in the army. For ourselves
we do not believe that even one-third of the army is

Roman Catholic. But Dr. Gullen should remember the 70,000 negroes in England, for most part Protestants, whose lowly, entitled, but not less noble, and the benefits of the Patriotic Fund. There are also the widows of the Land Transport Corps, the Ordnance, civil servants, the commissariat and hospital departments, who, with scarcely any exception, are Protestants. In England only think of men in the army as good and brave soldiers and loyal subjects. Dr. Gullen, Cardinal Newman, and the Rev. J. O'Neal, are, however, for giving to the army a sectarian character. On the issue of whether the service be the honorable one of an *English* soldier, or the humble one of a shoeblack, it were needless to dwell. I would the infelicitous distinction to an Italian cardinal, a Roman monk, and a Mississippian slaveholder. Dr. Gullen and O'Neal, but I trust it is a distinction, which will be recognized as the good sense of the Roman Catholic ally—*Morning Post*.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE CAPTURED.—A stout, hearty

years ago, who made his escape from slavery some six years ago, and who was not without letting "a well enough known" man, but must needs be a "well enough known" "property" of his late master at every opportunity. The gentleman, who lived in the vicinity of Lexington, had long suspected "Ben" of interfering with his goods and chattels, and last week, discovering certain facts, he concluded to "take a little business" with him. He was about to take passage on the "Undercurrent" and Railroad." He therefore watched him closely, and found his suspicions were correct, and calling in the aid of two or three friends, followed the negro in his flight. He was overtaken by them, his object being to get hold of his old slave, and he was taken to the jail. He was satisfied Ben would meet the fugitive on the Kentucky side of the river; and, sure enough, on Friday evening last, by keeping close to the shore, he saw the negro, they were carried directly where Ben lay in waiting for his passengers. The two upon immediately pounced upon the fugitive, leaving the new runaway to take care of himself. Ben, feigning with the desperation of a man who had once tasted the sweets of liberty, after having been brought to the ground with a stick and iron, and severely cut and bruised that he yielded to his captors and allowed himself to be bound and conveyed to the Covington goal. A physician was called and he was bled, and a priest, and on Saturday he was handed over to his former master, to be sold into slavery. Ben is not the only man who has got himself into trouble by trying to aid a friend.—*Chicagotian Gazette.*

PHOTOGRAPHY BY LIGHTNING.—Some very curious

instances of the photographic effects of lightning have been collected by M. Poey, director of the observatory of Havana. The first mention of these phenomena was made by Franklin, who often spoke of a man thus was standing opposite to a tree when the latter was struck by a lightning flash, and received on his breast an exact representation of the tree. A similar case mentioned in the *United States Journal of Science*.

1803. A little girl was standing at a window, "Commerce,"
which grew a young maple tree; after a brilliant flash
of lightning a complete image of the tree was found
imprinted on her body. In 1855 M. Raspail recorded
a case in which a child was climbing a tree to get at
a bird's nest, when the tree was struck and the boy was
thrown to the ground; on the boy's breast was found
an image of the bird's nest, and one of the branches
very plainly depicted. M. Ollivier, a learned Italian
physician, reported a case in which a child was climbing
a similar case; among the scientific Congress at Naples
in 1860, a case was reported in which a child was
standing near the stern of a ship's mast, and
these were the figures 44 with a dot between them
which were accurately transferred to the breast.
These figures illustrate the passage of the electric
fluid through clothing. In the case of a married
M. Poy related a fact that came under his
experience, in which a flash, after traversing the
chimney, had struck a closed trunk, and covered the
trunk with a layer of soot to the thickness of nearly
an inch.

ESSAYS UPON EDUCATIONAL SUPERSTITION.—That the
main defect of popular education in Italy is not so
much the lack of schools as inadequate attention
has for some years past been manifest to those who
have taken the deepest interest in the question. Early
in the present year, at the suggestion of the Rev. Canon
Mastri, the following resolutions were proposed:—
First, to ascertain the extent of the evil.
Second, to consider how it might most efficiently be remedied.
To admit full latitude of suggestion and discussion,
was determined to adopt a course of proceeding which
should be as free and as successful as the Bristol meet-
ing of the National Reformers' Association.

gurate the proceedings by a public meeting, then to employ a day in the reading and discussion of papers in sections (on the plan of the British Association); and to wind up with another public meeting, at which the results of the proceedings of the sections should be discussed, and resolutions founded thereon submitted and passed. From the whole number of papers read

thirty-six have been selected by the committee for an account of their valuable and practical character. These are published in a volume, edited by Mr. Alfred Hill, varietal-staw, one of the secretaries; they are accompanied by a very brief account of the proceedings of public meetings for the sale of the Eling, and are arranged under the following heads:—1. The chief on the fact of the non-attendance and early removal of children from school in this country; 2. Papers chiefly on schools on the continent; 3. Papers on half-time schools, and evening and factory schools; 4. Six papers not falling under any of the foregoing heads, but containing an account of apprenticeship of children, and application to the promotion of the education of the poor; 5. Industrial training. On the juvenile delinquency; 6. On examinations; 7. On indirect compulsory schooling; 8. On the progress of the twinning of the labouring classes, and contingent education franchise.

THE ANGORA GOAT, THE YAK, AND THE ALPS.—The *Revue de l'Aclimation* in France, at its various meetings, has been occupied with the Angora goat, and the Alps, on the one hand, and the country. With the assistance of the Government, the object has been accomplished as far as regards the

the mountain ranges, with the exception of the Pyrenees, which are now being stocked. There has, however, been some serious difficulty as regards the Alpaca. Since the wool has become an important article of commerce between America and Europe, the Government of Peru has prohibited the export of the animals. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, however,

ago, prepared a report to the Peruvian Government to make an exception in favour of the Society, and permission has been given to the Consul-General in France. The Society has received authority to purchase of flock of twenty-four, and import into France. If the Society can succeed in acclimatization the Alps, the anxious desire of the Emperor Josephine, which was at the point of being realized half a century ago, will be accomplished. A flock of these animals was bought for the same purpose by the Spanish Government, but in consequence of the war on the coast, they have been destroyed.

Sydney, 1st February, 1838.

streets.

show.

on the river or harbour, for 1s. 6d. per bushel.

tion of the respective papers

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